

# SPORTS

## TRACK-and-FIELD RECORDS

The USSR beat the GDR 33,982-33,091 in the annual seven-event winter competition at Sarajev, Yugoslavia. The men's individual winner was 1980 Olympic bronze medalist, Sergei Zhelantsev from Moscow, with 5,983 points, ahead of competitor Alexander Apalchev from Dnepropetrovsk, who totalled 5,927 points.

## DRAW FOR A START

The USSR and the USA drew 5-5 in Ordzhonikidze in the final of a series of free-style wrestling meets.

## CHAMPION WINS THROUGH

Olympic winner, Karin Eike of the GDR, has regained her world speedskating title, winning three out of four events at the world championship in Holland. She totalled 175,510 points from two days of competition ahead of competitors, Andrea Schöner (175,880), and European (USSR), Natalya Petrusyeva of the USSR, placed fourth with 181,785 points.

## THE OLYMPIC TORCH IS LIT!

The Olympic flame has begun its travel from Greece to Sarajev, Yugoslavia, the scene of the 1984 Winter Games. By tradition, the flame is lit from swarms in Olympia. Distinguished Greek actors, Maria Menichou, handed the flame to the Greek athletes entrusted to carry it on the first, 95 km stage of the Olympic relay to Sarajev. From there, the flame will be taken to Athens where the first modern Games were held in 1896 in the Marousio Stadium. From there Sarajev

## DENMARK TOPS

Denmark has been voted the European football side of the year in the annual "France Football" weekly survey. One of the most authoritative of its kind, the USSR is the runner-up, followed by Spain, France and Belgium sharing 4th and 5th place ahead of Holland (6), Sweden, West Germany and Romania (7-9), and Northern Ireland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia (10-12).

Some 400 persons aged between five and 83 from 20 Moscow districts and visitors from Tallinn attended recent "Valrus Initiative" winter swimming competition 120 of them receiving their baptism in the icy water.

Photo by Sergei Proskura



## A DESERVING WIN

Moscow was recently the site for the 10th round boxing match between the USSR and the USA. Started back in 1976 they have been alternating every year between Moscow and Las Vegas. The USSR has won 13 times, lost once in 1979. Last year's match was a draw. This year the USSR triumphed, winning eight rounds to four despite getting off to an unimpressive start by losing the first three bouts (among the losers was a defeat for world champion Yuri Alexeevich). It then rallied to win eight of the remaining encounters. Vladimir Stepanov (60 kg division) deserves special praise, being awarded, together with American Paul Gonzales (the "Soviet Life" magazine prize for the most skilled boxer), and there were good displays by his teammates, Serik Konakbayev (67 kg) and Ayibek Klimov (75 kg).

My warmest congratulations to the Soviet fighters and their coaches. They were excellently prepared and fine in action, fully deserving their win, said US Amateur Boxing Federation President, Loring Baker, after the match.

We are quite content with the outcome, said USSR head coach, Artyom Levrov. It was, naturally, part of our preparation for the Olympics, and we are looking forward to the national championship in Tashkent this February.



Vladimir Stepanov exhibiting boxing technique. Photo by Andrii

## Erika Hess captures lead

The women are the first to have "retired" in advance of the Sarajev Winter Olympics, ending up in the French town of Saint Gervais side of part of the Alpine world cup giant slalom competition. By winning it Erika Hess of Switzerland, over leads with 214 points, ahead of Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, with 188 and Irene Epple of West Germany, with 178.

The men will compete in several more stages prior to the Games. Overall leader Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, has 209 points. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, has edged into second place with 178 points, and third-placed Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, has 156 points.

Yuri SALOMAKHIN

## The sorry fate of Golden Goddess

It is now known that the Golden Goddess cup for world football champions, which was stolen from the Rio de Janeiro headquarters of the Brazilian football confederation, has come to a sorry end. Police authorities have formally announced that the cup, which contained one kilo of gold, was melted down. Four criminals who were involved in the theft were detained late last December, arousing the indignation of millions of Brazilian football fans.

Among the members of the gang were a former confederation executive and a retired detective, who melted the cup down into bullion gold and sold it off to speculators.

## WORRYING SURPRISE

The first two events in the national cycling championship at the Krylatkovo Olympic track produced few surprises.

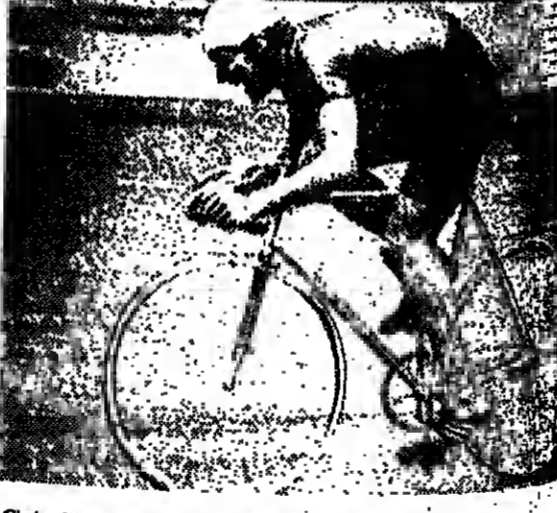
Little known Alexander Sorokin, 23, from Kuzbass, won the 1,000 m time trial standing start in 1 min 55.90 sec, followed by 1980 Olympic silver medalist, Alexander Panfilov from Syrdarya and many times national winner, Kanstantin Khramov from the Moscow Region.

World champion, Sergei Kopylov from Tbilisi, missed the event. Surely racers could make better time even at the start of the season, with the 6 looming legs.

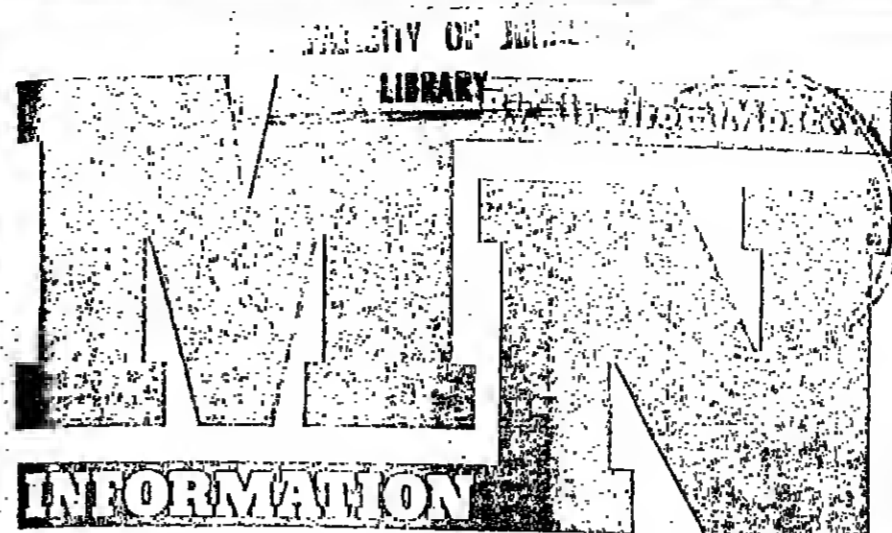
28-year-old Galina from Kazan, who made last season, has scored big win of his career and event on the programme, winning individual pursuit and taking Mariya Ganeva from the USSR.

World champion, G. Kovalev from Rostov, surprisingly failed to finish three although he was the top light.

The results are the most acute competition place in the Olympic



Galina Umoreva won the 4 km individual pursuit race. Photo by Yuri



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## CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPEALS TO VOTERS

With elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet now looming large, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has appealed to all the voters, citizens of the Soviet Union.

On March 4, 1984 we shall all have to exercise our most important constitutional right and fulfill our civic duty — that of electing deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, says the Appeal. It has been five years since the previous Supreme Soviet election. Over the years that have passed, the Soviet economy has risen to new heights. The national income has risen by 18.6 per cent, with more than four-fifths of this increase obtained through higher productivity. The basic production assets have increased by 39 per cent. More than a thousand industrial projects have been commissioned. Over the past five years, real per capita income have risen by 13 per cent. Almost 50 million people have moved into new housing. The social consumption funds have been constantly growing. The annual payments and benefits from these funds have grown

from 404 to 495 roubles per person a year. A great deal has been achieved for the development of education, science and culture.

The Party and the Soviet Government are doing everything they can to ensure peaceful life and work of the Soviet people, to preserve and strengthen universal peace and security of nations. We have enough power and means at our disposal to maintain the interests of the Soviet Union and those of its friends and allies.

The Soviet Union does not encroach on the security of any other country, whether in the West or in the East. It wants to live in peace with all the other countries and to put into practice the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing socio-political systems. Expressing the most profound wishes of the Soviet people, the Party and the government will continue to do everything to remove the threat of war and to preserve peace for the present and coming generations.

(For full text see Supplement to the "Moscow News" weekly.)

## BHILAI JUBILEE

Jawaharlal Nehru has described as "a symbol of new India" the steel mill in Bhilai. This year marks the 25th anniversary since the Bhilai project was commissioned.

On the occasion of this anniversary, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a message to the heads of state and Government of India in which they say: "The Soviet people feel profound satisfaction that their country is helping to strengthen the economic independence of friendly India on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation".

In their reply to Yuri Andropov and Nikolai Tikhonov, India's President Chhat Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi say that they favour the further expansion of Indian-Soviet relations which serve as an outstanding example of peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation.

The Indian people who have celebrated the jubilee of the

(Continued on page 2)

## DMITRY USTINOV TO VISIT INDIA

At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov is to go on an official visit to India in the first half of February.

During the warm and friendly conversation that ensued an exchange of views took place on matters involved in Soviet-Indian relations and on topical international issues.

S. Nurali Hasan had high praise for the dynamic development of the many-sided cooperation existing between India and the USSR in different areas, and expressed the hope that Dmitry Ustinov's forthcoming visit to India would pave the way for new contributions to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. On his part, Dmitry Ustinov expressed satisfaction with the high level of Soviet-Indian relations and hoped that he was very happy to be re- visiting the friendly country.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered and passed the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to all those citizens eligible to vote in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Politbureau heard report from the CC CPSU Secretaries Ye. K. Ligachov and M. V. Zamyatin on the course of preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the eleventh convocation.

In view of the development of a comprehensive consumer goods and services programme, the Politbureau has discussed the incentives for industry and services to more fully meet national requirements.

It approved the results of the visit by the Party and government delegation led by A. A. Gromyko to the Socialist Republic of Romania and the talks which the Soviet delegation held with the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu and other Rumanian leaders. These were carried out in the interests of further development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

The Politbureau has heard a report submitted by G. A. Aliev, V. I. Dolgikh and N. I. Ryzhikov on the meetings they had in Moscow with Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Ferenc Hlavay on further progress in the economic, scientific and technological relations between the USSR and Hungary.

In the discussion of matters linked with the development of the Soviet-Spanish relations, the Politbureau has confirmed that in the present complicated international situation there are favourable prospects for deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain.

The Politbureau meeting also examined some other items on its agenda.

## Press conference in Moscow

A feature of the policy pursued by the present US administration is its direct support of the aggressive regimes of Pretoria and Israel, which pose a direct threat to universal peace and to the security of peoples. Vassos Lyssarides, Secretary General of the International Committee Against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa and Vice-President of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, told a press conference in Moscow. He spoke of the vital issues of the anti-imperialist Afro-Asian solidarity movement.

Analysing the political situation in which the Asian and African peoples were fighting for their freedom and independence, he noted the volatile situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, following direct military interference by the United States, which overtly upholds Israel's aggressive aspirations.

He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's principled policy which aims to preserve and consolidate peace, as was again emphasized to questions from "Pravda" newspaper.



In the photo: students from Soviet colleges — young women from Lebanon, the Malagasy Democratic Republic, the Congo and Brazil. Photo by Andrii Knyazev

## HOME AWAY FROM HOME FOR 125 STUDENTS

One of the holiday houses in the Severskiy Bor in Moscow has been lent to the girls who attended a seminar held annually by the Soviet Women's Committee. This time, 125 foreign students, all young women, have arrived from 10 Soviet towns and cities where they attend Soviet colleges and universities. They come from 27 countries.

On the last day of the seminar, an MRI correspondent took several interviews.

Kathleen Hill, Sierra Leone: I come from Freetown. I am a student at the preparatory department of the Teachers Training College in the city of Belgrade in the Ukraine. I was afraid of the Russian winter but it seems

I'm lucky, because they say this year the winter is unusually mild. We have also been warmed up by the hospitality and warmth of the Soviet people.

Dayani Amarasinghe, Kalyani, Horeth, and Chintha Senanayake of Sri Lanka: Dayani studies engineering in Lvov and Kalyani and Chintha are students in Moscow, one of physics and the other of medicine.

The themes of this year's seminar were "Lenin on the Role of Women in a Socialist Society", "Soviet Women in the Struggle for Peace" and "The Women's Anti-War Movement".

## EXCELLENT SPIRITS FOR WINTER OLYMPICS

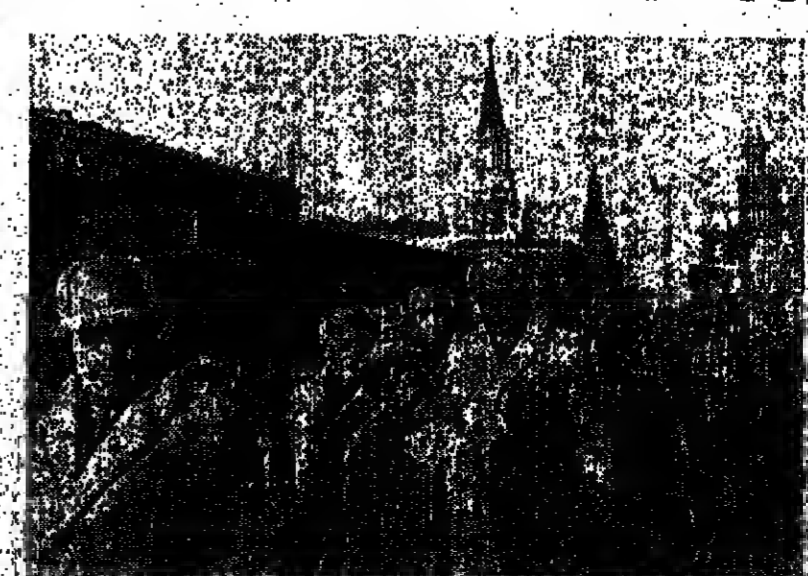
On February 3 a large part of the Soviet sports delegation flew out from Moscow to Sarajev (Yugoslavia) for the 14th Winter Olympic Games.

On the eve of their departure the Olympians visited Red Square. This is a tradition. It is to Red Square that Soviet people come on the most important days of their life, and on the eve of exceptionally important events.

Here in Red Square every one of us makes a promise to give of our best for our Motherland, for Soviet sport and make his contribution to the development of the Olympic movement, said two-time Olympic ice-hockey champion Vladimir Tretyak. We are in excellent spirits and have one aspiration — to successfully perform in the Olympic competitions, which start in a few days time.

On behalf of the USSR Olympic team wreaths were laid at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Also traditional is the meeting between the Olympians and noted veterans of Soviet sport at the USSR Sports Committee. Speaking to those gathered the Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and Olympic Committee, Mariya Gromova said:

The broad, really massive nature of our movement of physical culture is the foundation of all the achievements of Soviet Olympians. In the seven previous Winter Olympics Soviet athletes won 140 medals, 81 of them gold. With all good wishes for success and to excellent Olympic spirits the Soviet athletes and women set off for the 1984 Sarajev Olympic Games.



Soviet Olympians in Red Square.



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MN INFORMATION



### Round the Soviet Union

● **MACHINE TOOLS FOR GIVING AN EXQUISITE DECORATIVE FINISH TO FURNITURE HAVE BEEN DESIGNED BY EXPERTS AT THE LYOV FORESTRY INSTITUTE (THE UKRAINE).** The machines have already successfully shown their pace at the Ivano-Frankivsk furniture factory, where they apply intricate patterns and various geometrical figures in black lacquer. Each of the machines replicates even the smallest details.

● **AN EXHIBITION, "V.I. LENIN. PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1874-1912," HAS OPENED AT THE HISTORICAL STATE ORKHO LENINSKY RESERVE, IN THE MOSCOW REGION.** The great leader's features, his fragments of his life and activity are revived in rare photographs. Among the exhibits are photographs showing Vladimir Ilyich at congresses, conferences and meetings, as well as surrounded by his relatives and while relaxing.

● **THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEVERAL MAN-MADE RESERVOIRS HAS STARTED IN THE BASIN OF THE SVENITON RIVER IN LITHUANIA (A SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC). IT WILL ENSURE A TWO-WAY REGULATION OF THE WATER SYSTEM ON THE FARMS OF EAST LITHUANIA.** Work is under way on a long-term plan for the cultivation of marshy lands. By the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) specialists in land reclamation will have turned over to collective and state farms about 150,000 hectares of vegetable plantations, meadows and pastures with irrigation systems.

● **THE ORCHARDS OF CITRUS FRUITS IN AZERBAIJAN (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC) ARE EXTENDING TO THE FOOTHILLS. THE SYSTEM OF HYDROTECHNICAL FACILITIES PUT INTO OPERATION HELPED INVOLVE 2,000 HECTARES OF LAND INTO CROP ROTATION. HIGH-YIELDING TANGERINE AND LEMON VARIETIES ARE NOW BEING PLANTED ON A THIRD OF THIS AREA.** This year citrus fruit growers in the republic are expecting to take in a harvest exceeding that of last year by 25 per cent.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### BIOSPHERE RESERVES

Few people today need convincing that preserving the biosphere is one of the conditions required for the wellbeing of humanity both in the present time and in the future, writes Academician Vladimir Sokolov in PRAVDA.

In 1971, UNESCO started to implement an intergovernmental "Man and Biosphere" Programme. One of the projects included in the Programme was named "The Preservation of Natural Zones and Their Genetic Material". In delineating directions for work to be done by the project, particular attention was paid to setting up specially protected territories to monitor global changes in the biosphere, particularly those caused by the human factor. Since such changes can only be recorded by comparison with a certain initial condition, it was found necessary to study such unaltered, background areas. They were termed biosphere reserves.

The main tasks of the biosphere reserves include the preservation of fauna and flora and the diversity of ecological systems, the study of the rules governing their life and functions, the monitoring of changes in the biosphere, and environmental protection education.

At the time the world-wide project was started, this field, the USSR already had about one hundred reserves, in most of which research had been in progress sometimes for decades.

There are now 226 biosphere reserves in the world in 52 countries.

Seven reserves in this country have qualified for a special UNESCO certificate awarding biosphere reserve status. Five, followed by another 15 biosphere reserves, are planned in the future.

#### NEW TRUCKS FOR AGRICULTURE

New makes of trucks for agriculture are already being produced by the motor works in the city of Kuibyshev in Georgia and in the town of Mtskheta in the USSR, writes in IZVESTIA A. Tikhov, head of the department of design and experimental works of the USSR Ministry of the Automobile Industry.

All trucks to be made in the future will have diesel engines. They are 25-30 per cent more economical than the petrol ones.

Another important advantage is the wide use of trailers attached to the vehicles. In the countryside, this almost doubles productivity, with fuel consumption being almost halved, and transportation costs down.

In the countryside, trucks operate in arduous conditions. Taking these conditions into account, the trucks for use here must be able to cope with a variety of most impossible terrain, and, at the same time, their wheels should be less destructive to the soil. This is achieved with the installation of large, broad tires.

Another important advantage is the wide use of trailers attached to the vehicles. In the countryside, this almost doubles productivity, with fuel consumption being almost halved, and transportation costs down.

On the one hand, the truck is used to transport a load of up to 10-15 tons on the road. On the other, it is used to transport a load of up to 10-15 tons on the road.

Such cross-country vehicles are already being produced by Soviet motor manufacturers. The first of these trucks will take part in this spring's sowing. All in all, the automobile industry produces 70 makes of new

trucks, with another 25 to be launched into production before the end of the present five-year plan period in 1985.

#### FOLK MUSIC AND YOUNG COMPOSERS

Young composers today are very skilled and, like musical interests have noticeably broadened out, writes composer Andrei Bakht, People's Artist of the USSR, in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. The "folk way", which emerged some 20 years ago, has not subsided and still leads the creative impulses of Soviet composers, and quite appropriately so. In representing the wealth of folk music the artist stands upon the roots of socialist vitality for the era.

There are two schools of thought on the use of folk tunes. Some believe that any changing of folk tunes is pieces is totally unacceptable, arguing that folk tunes have been many centuries to strip themselves of their unnecessary word and every false note. — as just one example, the folk song "The Song of the Old Man" can be transformed into a perfect work of art.

Others, however, believe that folk tunes should be transformed into a perfect work of art. The process here may well be without quotation marks, as the composer himself says: "The folk tune is a living organism. It must be transformed into a perfect work of art."

The things that bring works by many young composers together is their folk orientation. But what does this mean? It is not a matter of style, but of the choice of genre, the way they use folk music, the choice of folk tunes, the way they use folk music, the choice of folk tunes, the way they use folk music.

Not least, their individual style. While folk music is a world apart, it is the best proof that folk music is a world apart, it is the best proof that folk music is a world apart, it is the best proof that folk music is a world apart.

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### The energy of the Kama canal

The Nizhnekamsk power station has entered the final stage of its construction. The assembling of the 1,000-ton turbine hall, the second largest in the world, is under way.

Since their commissioning, the power stations have produced 4,500 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. The scheme has also become a transport flyover in the Kama River. Across the power station's composite bridge, which is a road and railway viaduct, traffic flows.

The construction zone has shifted to the floodplain. The houses of villages have been moved and a water-ditch of total length of over 10 km has been built in the floodplain.

### WHERE TROUT SPEND THE WINTER

Fish-breeders to be found in ponds where they are kept in winter. The production of salmon, trout and other fish has been raised to be released into the sea. The fish are kept in ponds where they are kept in winter.

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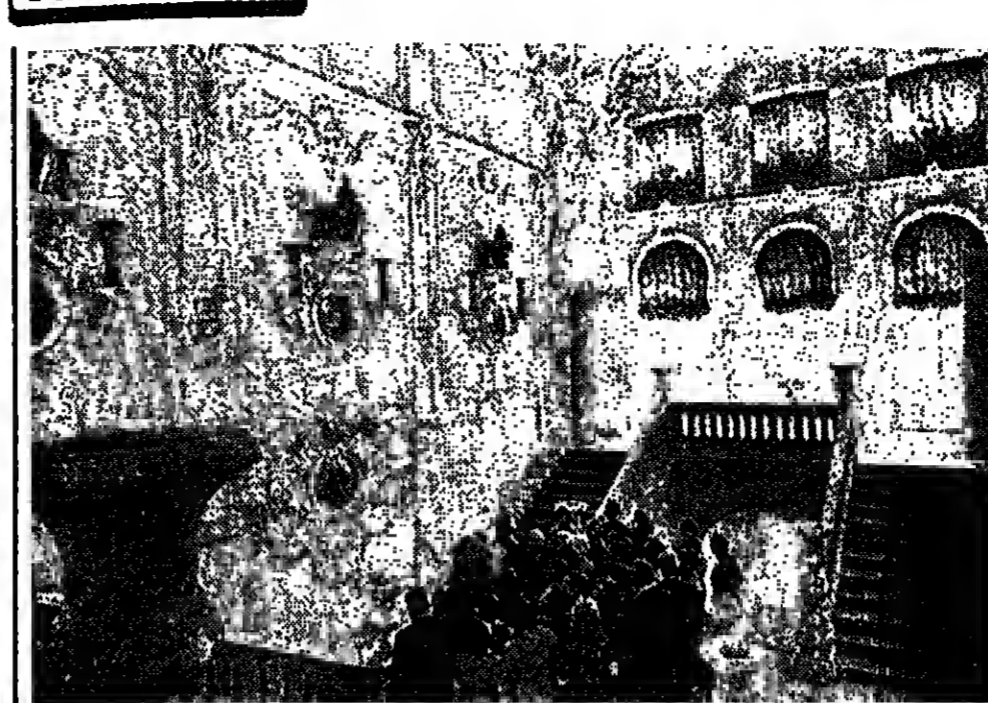
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### Places to visit



## The Catherine Palace at Pushkin

The town at Pushkin, near Leningrad, formerly known as Tsarskoye Selo, was founded in the 18th century and for two hundred years was one of the imperial residences. Alexander Pushkin, the poet, wrote some of his works in the town which also has links with many other writers, poets and people having a connection with Russian and Soviet culture.

The following are just some of the sights to be seen at Pushkin:

Pushkin: the Catherine Palace, built in 1765; the National Pushkin Museum; the Lyceum, a memorial museum (the poet was at school here from 1811 to 1817); and Kilyeva's Dacha where Pushkin and his wife spent the summer of 1831.

The Catherine Palace, in Russian baroque style, is impressive. Its 300-metre long facade is decorated with columns, statues at Atlases, coats of arms and balustrades at local-like wrought iron.

The Throne Room (also called the Grand Gallery) occupies a third of the palace. Reflected in the 316 mirrors in wood-carved gill frames which line the walls, are the designs on the parquet floor made out of precious woods, and the huge ceiling painting by Giuseppe Verelst, a Venetian artist.

After the October Revolution of 1917, the palace which for two hundred years had delighted the eye of every visitor, was turned into a museum. It was to suffer severe damage however, at the hands of the Nazis.

It took many years of painstaking work to restore the palace to its former glory. And the tourists who enter the glittering Throne Room today, and admire the paintings and sculptures it contains, will find it hard to believe that the lost invaders left it without a ceiling.

These photographs taken by N. Bobrov at the Catherine Palace show: ● The main staircase. ● The monumental gill carving on the doors into the Picture Gallery. ● A clock, one of the exhibits in the hall at the palace.

The new outfit improves the immediate climate in the working zone, saves time and working time due to higher labour productivity. It is especially effective when used in small premises where it might not be convenient to paint manually and will take up too much time and where there is no room for a bigger machine. The new device weighs only 20 kg, is run on small wheels making its transportation from one building to another easier.

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